

Library



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

of the



GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR 1959

by

GEORGE CUST,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Port Health Office,
IMMINGHAM DOCK,
Nr. Grimsby, Lincs.

Tel: Immingham 206 & 218.

Council Offices,
Deansgate,
GRIMSBY, Lincs.

Tel: Grimsby 5371/2.

Chairman of the Council:-

COUNCILLOR E. FIELD, J.P.

Chairman of Public Health Committee:-

COUNCILLOR REV. S.W. GOODMAN.

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer:-

DR. GEORGE CUST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Port Medical Officers:-

DR. S. BEDFORD, L.R.C.P. & S.

DR. G.R. GATES, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector (including Port of Immingham):-

MR. G.C. WATSON, Cert R.S.H., Cert M. & F. Inspn., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

MR. E. McNEIL, Cert. R.S.H., Cert.M. & F. Inspn, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:-

MR. E.H. BARNETT, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Members of Lindsey County Council Staff who also work in the
Grimsby Rural District.

Dr. J.D. Garrick, M.B., Ch.B.,	-	Maternity and Child Welfare
Dr. I.M. Harkness, M.B., Ch.B.,	-	Maternity and Child Welfare
Dr. Mary C. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B.,	-	School Medical Officer.

Health Visitors:-

Mrs. H.L. Bryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., 203, Macauley Street, Grimsby (Grimsby 2143)
Mrs. E. James, S.R.N., S.C.M., "Evisholme", Tetney Lane, Holton-le-Clay
Mrs. R.M. Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M., 66, Louth Road, Scaarho (Grimsby 77385)

District Nurses - Midwives:-

Miss D. Buckley, 71, Worsley Road, Immingham (Immingham 289)	-	Immingham and Habrough
Miss B.B. Richardson, "St.Hugh's", Keelby (Roxton 204)	-	Stallingborough
Mrs. M. Meachen, Butt Lane, Laceby (Laceby 331)	-	Aylesby, Beelsby, Bradley, Barnoldby, Great Coates, Healing, Irby, Laceby.
Miss E.M. Mackrill, 46, Signhills Avenue, (Cleethorpes 61866) Cleethorpes	-	Ashby-cum-Fenby, Brigsley, Ravendale, Hatcliffe.
Miss R. Smith, (Grimsby 5289) 136, Patrick Street, Grimsby	-	Waltham
Miss D. Castledine, 9, Glebe Close, Humberston (Humberston 3192)	-	Humberston, Weelsby.

Duly Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer:-

Mr. F. Slingsby) Mr. F. Lee)	31, Market Place, Cleethorpes	(Cleethorpes 61203)
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:-

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the public and the work of the Health Department for 1959.

I have made a few alterations in the form of the Report, the main one being that Mr. Watson writes his report under his own name for the first time. We have deliberately tried to make the Report interesting and readable, and have endeavoured to keep the statistics to a minimum.

I have discussed various items under their appropriate headings in the body of the Report.

Good vital statistics, good control of infectious diseases, good response to vaccination campaigns, a new sewerage works opened, and to quote Mr. Watson in his letter "more people moved from unsatisfactory housing conditions, more dustbins emptied, food shops show a general improvement" - all these, and others add up to better health for the people of the area, and in 1959, our vital statistics show some of the best figures on record for our area.

The increased shipping at Immingham of nearly half a million tons in 1955 greatly increased the work of the Port Health Staff, and I am very grateful for the good co-operation we get from H.M. Customs, Port Master's Office, Agents, and Ship's Officers.

In addition, in 1959, there was much basic planning in the field of sewerage schemes, better refuse collection, more equipment for refuse tip control, which will show in 1960 and in later years.

I wish to thank all members of the Council for their help and encouragement, and I also wish to thank Mr. Watson and the Staff of the Health Department for all their work throughout the year.

To Councillor Rev. Goodman and Members of the Public Health Committee, I am indebted for all their support and kindness offered to me at all times.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE CUST.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT:-

The Grimsby Rural District, covering a total of 39,251 acres, has an estimated mid-year population of 15,440. The total number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1959, was 5,260.

The rateable value of the District on 1st April, 1959, was £ 278,496, and the estimated product of a penny rate was £ 996.

VITAL STATISTICS:-

Deaths:-

Total Number of Deaths	137
Death Rate per 1,000 population.....	8.9
Corrected Death Rate.....	9.7

Live Births:-

Total Number of Live Births.....	310
Birth Rate per 1,000 population.....	20.1
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	3.2%

Stillbirths:-

Number of Stillbirths.....	6
Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths.....	19.0
Total Live and Stillbirths.....	316

Infant Deaths:-

Number of Deaths under 1 year.....	2
------------------------------------	---

Infant Mortality Rates:-

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births.....	6.5
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	6.7
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rates:-

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births.....	6.5
---	-----

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:-

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births.....	6.5
--	-----

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate:-

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.....	25.3
--	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):-

Number of Deaths.....	NIL
Rate per 1,000 Live and stillbirths.....	NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT - 1959:-

	Male.	Female.	Total. 1959	Total. 1958.
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough... ..	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases...	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1	2	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, bronchus ...	3	-	3	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast... ..	-	3	3	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus... ..	-	3	3	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	5	15	18
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1	-
16. Diabetes... ..	1	1	2	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	6	12	18	17
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	13	11	24	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	5	5	10
20. Other heart disease	10	7	17	14
21. Other circulatory heart disease	3	4	7	5
22. Influenza	1	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	3	2	5	12
24. Bronchitis	4	6	10	7
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	-	2	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prestate	1	-	1	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	6	6	12	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2	4
34. All other accidents	1	-	1	4
35. Suicide	-	-	-	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	68	69	137	147

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS:-

During the year there were 137 deaths, that is 10 less than last year, giving us a crude death rate of 8.9 per 1,000.

When this death rate is corrected, using the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.09, the death rate for comparison with other areas of England and Wales is 9.7. The death rate for England and Wales is 11.6. 66.4% of all our deaths were in people aged over 70 years.

1,000 of the population. This is the highest birth rate since 1947. The corrected birth rate for comparison with other areas of England and Wales is 20.5, whilst the birth rate for England and Wales is 16.5.

The other Vital Statistics are all very good indeed.

There were only 6 stillbirths, the stillbirth rate of 19 compared with 31.9 last year. There were only 2 Infant deaths (5 in 1958), giving us an Infant Mortality rate of 6.5 per 1,000 live births. This extremely low rate compares with the National figure of 22.2, and is the lowest Infant Mortality rate ever recorded in the Rural District.

The Neo-Natal Mortality rate was also 6.5, compared with 11.0 last year. This year there is a new Vital Statistic included, the Perinatal Mortality rate; this is the stillbirths and deaths of all children under one week of age per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths. This rate is a reflection of deaths due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth. This rate for 1959 was 25.3, which again compares well with the National figure of 34.2. Again there were no maternal deaths.

COMMENT ON DEATHS:-

The most common single cause of death was again Coronary Artery disease, with 24 deaths, the same as 1958. These deaths, as last year, were more common in men, 13 men compared with 11 women, and, again as last year, the men died at a younger age.

It does appear from the present state of medical knowledge, that this disease is associated with over-eating, fatty diets, excessive smoking, insufficient exercise and mental stress.

Again I must recommend to all those approaching middle age to adopt a middle-way mode of living. Not to over-eat, particularly of fatty foods. If they must smoke, to keep their cigarette smoking under 10 a day, to do a little more walking instead of riding, and to live a way of life that avoids severe mental stress.

CANCERS:-

There were 25 deaths due to cancers, and the sites of these cancers are as shown in the following table:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Stomach	1	1	2
Lung, Bronchus...	3	-	3
Breast	-	3	3
Uterus	-	3	3
Rectum	2	1	3
Pancreas...	-	2	2
Intestine...	1	-	1
Lip, Tongue	-	1	1
Ovary	-	1	1
Prostate...	4	-	4
Bladder	3	-	3

LUNG CANCER:-

There were 3 deaths from Lung Cancer in 1959, compared with 2 in 1958. It is now nearly 3 years since the Medical Research Council's statement on the association between lung cancer and smoking. I should like to remind you about the statement in which the Medical Research Council said "There has been a real increase in lung cancer, and that the 1955 deaths are double those of 1945, and that deaths from this disease were still going up". They also went on to point out that, as a result of 19 enquiries in many countries, these deaths occurred much more frequently in smokers than in non-smokers; that 1 in 8 cigarette smokers would die from this disease compared with 1 in 300 non-smokers; that there is a higher mortality in cigarette smokers than pipe smokers; and that there is a higher mortality in those who continue to smoke than in those who give it up.

5 carcinogens at that stage had been isolated from cigarette smoke (carcinogens are chemicals which are capable of causing cancer in animal and man). They also had examined the question of atmospheric pollution, and decided that its role in the causation of lung cancer is a relatively minor one, and that, in their opinion, the most reasonable interpretation of the evidence between lung cancer and cigarette smoking is that the relationship is one of direct cause and effect. Since then, much more work has been carried out on this relationship, which more than ever substantiates their statement of direct cause and effect.

OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH:-

I am very pleased to see that the death rate from accidents decreased in 1959; 3 deaths from accidents in 1959, 2 due to motor vehicles and 1 due to an accident at home, compared with 8 deaths in 1958, 4 on the roads and 4 at home. There were no deaths from suicide in 1959 compared with 3 in 1958.

There were 2 infants who died under the age of one year, and the causes of death were as follows:-

Boy	- aged 12 hours	- died from Atelectasis Neonatorum.
Girl	- aged 7 hours	- died from Asphyxia Neonatorum and Pulmonary Atelectasis.

I set out overleaf a table showing the Vital Statistics at ten year intervals from 1900, and yearly intervals since 1950:-

Year.	Populat- ion.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.		Total Deaths.	Death Rate.		Infant Mortality	
			GRD	E/W.		GRD.	E/W.	Deaths under 1 yr	
								per 1,000 births	
								GRD.	E/W
1900	5,442	123	22.6	--	87	15.9	--	170.7	-
1910	8,340	255	30.5	--	129	15.4	--	117.6	-
1920	11,191	314	28.1	25.4	123	11.0	12.4	89.2	80
1930	10,050	174	17.3	16.3	106	10.4	11.4	68.9	60
1938	11,650	183	15.5	15.1	116	9.9	11.6	15.6	53
1950	12,600	224	17.8	15.8	147	11.7	11.6	26.8	30
1951	12,880	205	15.9	15.5	172	13.3	12.5	43.9	29.6
1952	12,780	202	15.8	15.3	141	11.0	11.3	34.7	27.6
1953	12,820	199	15.5	15.5	151	11.8	11.4	20.1	28.6
1954	13,190	202	15.3	15.2	141	10.7	11.3	19.8	25.5
1955	13,490	226	16.8	15.0	134	9.9	11.7	13.3	24.9
1956	14,180	255	18.0	15.7	129	9.1	11.7	35.3	23.8
1957	14,590	283	19.4	16.1	155	10.6	11.5	10.6	23
1958	15,040	273	18.2	16.4	147	9.8	11.7	18.3	22.5
1959	15,440	310	20.5	16.5	137	9.7	11.6	6.5	22

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA:-

- (a) Laboratory Facilities:- These are available for the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, etc., at the Public Health Laboratory Lincoln, and at the Pathological Department, Grimsby General Hospital. I am very grateful to Dr. Croll and to Dr. Lawy for their help and advice.
- (b) Ambulance Facilities:- These are provided by Lindsey County Council, telephone number Cleethorpes 61288.
- (c) Nursing at Home:- District Nurses and Midwives are stationed in the Rural District. The Lindsey County Council also provides the service of a nurse for cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum to be nursed at home, when requested by General Medical Practitioners.
- (d) Clinics:- The Lindsey County Council, from the Clinic, St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes, provide the following services:-

<u>Clinic.</u>	<u>Day.</u>	<u>Hours.</u>
School	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.
School Nurse attends for treatments	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday	9.30 a.m.
-do-	Tuesday and Friday	2.00 p.m.
Eye	Friday (by appointment)	10.00 a.m.
Infant Welfare	(Monday	2.00 p.m.
	(Thursday	9.30 a.m.
		(2.00 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic	1st, 3rd & 5th Monday in each month	9.30 a.m.
Ante Natal	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday in each month	9.30 a.m.
U.V.R.	Monday & Thursday	9.30 a.m.
Dental	Daily	9.30 a.m.

Tuberculosis:- Patients attend by appointment at the Chest Clinic, Abbey Road, Grimsby.

Diphtheria Sessions are held at Schools and Infant Welfare
Immunisation:- and Toddlers' Clinics on the appropriate days.

Additional Clinics are held at the following places:-

IMMINGHAM : Former Air Raid Shelter, Humberville Road:-

Ante Natal	- 1st & 3rd Monday in the month	10.0 a.m.
Infant Welfare	- (1st & 3rd Monday in the month	10.0 a.m.
	(1st, 3rd & 5th Monday in the month	2.0 p.m.
	2nd & 4th Monday in the month (Health Visitor only attends)	2.0 p.m.

LACEBY : Temperance Hall:-

Infant Welfare	- 2nd & 4th Wednesday in the month	2.0 p.m.
	(2nd Wednesday, Health Visitor only attends)	

WALTHAM : Community Centre, New Waltham:-

Infant Welfare	- 2nd & 4th Wednesday in the month	2.0 p.m.
	(4th Wednesday, Health Visitor only attends)	

WALTHAM : Ross Hall, Old Waltham:-

Infant Welfare	- 2nd & 4th Friday in the month	2.0 p.m.
----------------	--	----------

HUMBERSTON : Wendover Hall:-

Infant Welfare	- Every Friday in the month	2.0 p.m.
----------------	------------------------------------	----------

The following additional Clinic has been arranged to commence in 1960:-

HEALING : Methodist Chapel, Station Road:-

Infant Welfare	- 2nd & 4th Tuesday in the month	2.0 p.m.
----------------	---	----------

GENERAL HOSPITALS:-

Facilities for treatment are available at the Scartho Road Hospital, and at the Grimsby General Hospital.

Scartho Road Hospital:-

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 1959, 322 patients were admitted from the Rural District.

Grimsby General Hospital:-

130 patients from Grimsby Rural District were admitted during the year.

Care of the Elderly:-

There are, in the Grimsby Rural District, many growing attractive residential areas, and, in addition to our own naturally ageing population, we have the ranks of our over-65s swollen by people who come here to retire. We are very pleased to have them, and I am sure that the environmental conditions which we have here will be much more healthy for them than the industrial towns of the West Riding, but we must not forget that they pull up their roots and leave behind their relatives and friends. In time, when they become old, they may become ill or infirm, and then it is up to us to help them - their relatives are too far away.

Chronic sick beds are scarce in this area, and I personally (by arrangement with the Local Medical Committee and the Hospital) visit all patients for which the General Practitioner applies for a chronic sick bed, and assess what degree of priority the patient requires.

One thing I am very pleased to see is that in these days when we hear so much about breaking family ties, how long people look after their sick relatives before deciding that they can no longer carry on.

In 1959, there were 14 applications for chronic sick beds from Grimsby Rural District, 3 of these were very urgent, 5 required urgent admission, 4 required hospital treatment but not urgently, none required hospital treatment in a Mental Hospital, and 2 patients had no need for hospital treatment.

Co-operation between the various workers who give a service to the elderly has been very good indeed - the Hospital Almoner, Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Home Help Service, National Assistance Board, W.V.S., etc.

Maternity Hospital Service:-

This report is included by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Grimsby Hospitals Management Committee:-

Number of children born to Grimsby Rural District Residents:-

(a)	In Nunsthorpe Maternity Hospital	84
(b)	In Cleethorpes Maternity Hospital	56
(c)	At home	140
(d)	In other hospitals and Nursing Homes	30

HEALTH EDUCATION:-

To-day for further advances in the prevention of disease, and for the promotion of health, it is necessary to have the co-operation of a well-educated public. Health education translates medical discoveries into preventative measures, and, in addition to this, it stimulates interest in health, and helps people to recognise barriers to health which they can remove themselves, or with the aid of the health services.

To-day, so much more than ever before, a person's health depends upon that person's way of life, which he or she can alter - the attitudes and habits he has formed can mean life or death. Below are some of the details of health education carried out during the year.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Campaign:-

This has really been divided into two sections - one earlier in the year, and a further campaign in November. The response to polio vaccination in the 15 to 25 year old age group was poor in January - very few people have been done.

Letters and posters were sent to the Personnel Officers and Medical Departments of the Humber Bank and other factories in the area, explaining the dangers of poliomyelitis, and the protection offered by vaccination. As a result of this, and personal appeals to older girls and boys in Secondary Modern Schools, many people registered for vaccination.

Our first evening session had already been organised when Geoff Hall, the footballer, died, and his death plus the resultant publicity, resulted in large numbers of people being vaccinated. We had a great deal of helpful co-operation from the Grimsby Evening Telegraph at this time.

The second campaign, November 9th to 14th, was part of a Country-wide Scheme. One of the pharmaceutical firms who manufacture polio vaccine, gave us free posters, leaflets, films and records, and help in the detailed planning of the publicity scheme. Posters were displayed in many sites, in shops, and local doctors' surgeries throughout the area. All youth organisations received copies of the posters and leaflets. Each school child was given a leaflet and a letter from me to take home.

The campaign, though it was only aimed at the few who had not already been vaccinated, persuaded another 198 people to come forward in the Rural District area.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:-

Talks and discussions with mothers are given by the Health Visitor at Infant Welfare Clinics. During the year, special campaigns, viz., immunisations, home safety, road safety, etc., have been carried out by means of poster displays in the Clinics.

Other Health Education:-

I gave two lectures on Smoking and Health to the 11 - 14 year olds at Immingham Secondary Modern School, at the invitation of the Headmaster. I am always pleased to accept these invitations.

Talks were also given to the members of Brigsley Youth Club and Humberston Youth Club during the year. I hope that further developments to the Health Education Service will take place during 1960.

Seminar on the Care of the Aged:-

The Central Council for Health Education in service training Seminar was held on the 20th and 21st October at Cleethorpes. It was attended by about 40 people with representatives from the Cleethorpes, Grimsby Borough, Grimsby Rural District and Lindsey County Councils. There were also representatives from the Clergy and voluntary organisations who work amongst the elderly people in the area.

This Seminar was very interesting and stimulating, and was of great benefit to all of us. I hope that this benefit will be passed on to our elderly people.

Seminar on Smallpox:-

A half-day Seminar on Smallpox was held on 30th December for the Public Health Staffs of Cleethorpes and Grimsby Rural District.

Promotion of Health in Middle Age:-

During the year, I attended the Central Council of Health Education Seminar on the Promotion of Health in Middle Age, as a representative of Lindsey County Council, and attended the Royal Society of Health Conference at Harrogate as a part delegate of the Cleethorpes Borough and Grimsby Rural District Councils.

-----oOo-----

Health of Children - Prevention of the Break-up of Families:-

The first of a regular series of meetings was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Marshall, the County Children's Officer to deal with this matter.

The meeting was attended by Officers of the Grimsby Rural District, Officers of Cleethorpes Corporation, the National Assistance Officer for the area, the Welfare Officer, the School Welfare Officer, the Hospital Almoner and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.

18 cases were placed on the Register and discussed. I hope this Committee will be of great help to the problem families in the district.

Home Help Service:-

Some of the cases in the Grimsby Rural District are provided with help from Cleethorpes and others are supervised from Lincoln. The number of helpers working in the Grimsby Rural District at the end of the year was 20, of which 8 worked from Cleethorpes. Cases receiving assistance were:-

<u>Chronic Sick & Aged.</u>	<u>Maternity.</u>	<u>Tuberculosis.</u>	<u>Others.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
46	2	-	3	51

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE:-

These services are provided by the Lindsey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for permission to include the following details of work carried out during the year.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION (Exclusive of special and supervisory examinations)

Prescribed Groups.	Number Insp-ected.	No: of Children found to require treatment (excluding uncleanness and dental diseases).		
		Vision.	Other Defect.	Total Individual Children requiring treatment.
Entrants	309	1	15	16
2nd Age Group	329	15	16	31
3rd Age Group	196	4	11	15
TOTALS	834	20	42	62

DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION:-

DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTION		SPECIAL INSPECTION	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation but not treatment.	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation but not treatment.
SKIN	4	11	-	-
EYE (a) Defective vision (excluding Squint)	20	23	1	-
(b) Squint	2	7	-	-
(c) Other	4	5	-	-
EAR (a) Hearing	3	11	-	-
(b) Otitis Media	3	11	-	-
(c) Other	1	3	-	-
NOSE AND THROAT	5	34	-	-
SPEECH	-	9	-	1
LYMPHATIC GLANDS	-	12	-	-
HEART... ..	1	13	-	-
LUNGS... ..	3	31	-	-
DEVELOPMENTAL (a) Hernia	-	6	-	-
(b) Other	3	32	1	1
ORTHOPAEDIC (a) Posture	-	9	-	-
(b) Feet ...	6	15	-	-
(c) Other	2	23	-	-
NERVOUS (a) Epilepsy	1	2	-	-
SYSTEM (b) Other	-	6	-	-
PSYCHOLOGICAL (a) Development	-	5	-	-
(b) Stability	1	31	1	1
ABDOMEN	1	4	-	-
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	4	21	-	-

PHYSICAL CONDITION:-

All scholars were classified as satisfactory or unsatisfactory:-

<u>GROUP.</u>	<u>SATISFACTORY.</u>	<u>UNSATISFACTORY.</u>
Entrants	300	9
2nd Age Group	323	6
3rd Age Group	193	3
	816	18
	=====	=====

Supervisory Examinations 601
Special Examinations 6

---000---

CHILD GUIDANCE:-

Children attending schools in the Rural District can attend the Grimsby Child Guidance Clinic by an agreement between the Grimsby and Lindsey Education Authorities.

During the year, 49 children from the District attended the Clinic. Children can be referred to the Clinic by the School Medical Officer, parent, teacher, or the General Practitioner. These children were referred with many diverse problems such as difficulty in learning to read, bed wetting, stammering, temper tantrum, irrational fears, etc., and each of these children represents an unhappy child and one or more anxious parent.

In his Annual Report for 1959, Dr. Tyerman, the Educational Psychologist points out that the Child Guidance Service is concerned not only with the personal aspect of the problem child, but also with educational and social adjustments of all children. Help of a general nature was given to schools, in addition to the treatment of individual cases and the work of the remedial teacher.

Co-operation between the School Health Service in the Rural District, and the Child Guidance Service is very good and very close.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES:-

24 disinfections were carried out during the year, 6 following the removal to hospital of tuberculosis patients, and 18 following cases of other infectious diseases. It was not found necessary to disinfect any premises.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Excluding Tuberculosis) NOTIFICATIONS, 1959:-

Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	38
Whooping Cough...	...	...	28
Measles ...	...	...	208
Dysentery ,...	...	...	41
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	3
Food Poisoning...	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	162
			<u>488</u>

These 488 infectious diseases showed an increase of 300 over 1958 figures. This was mainly due to an epidemic of measles. Measles is a disease which tends to occur in epidemic form every other year, and 1959 was an epidemic year for measles in our area. The other disease which showed an increase over last year, was chicken pox, in which we had 162 cases, 135 of them in Immingham. There were 28 cases of whooping cough during this year, and these were mainly in children who had not been immunised against the disease. I do strongly advise all parents to have their children immunised against this disease in the first year of life.

Food Poisoning:-

There were six cases of food poisoning notified during the year, one of which was a family outbreak involving five persons, but in spite of intensive investigations, no positive specimens were obtained, and the cause of the outbreak was not discovered.

The other case was in an elderly lady who had eaten cockles picked off a beach in Lincolnshire, and although the faeces specimens were negative, I think that these cockles were the source of her infection. Cockles taken a week later from this part of the beach by the Medical Officer of Health for the area concerned did not contain any pathogenic organisms.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1959 ACCORDING TO AGES:-

DISEASE.	Under 1 yr.	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age unknown	TOTALS.
Scarlet Fever ...	1	-	1	-	4	26	5	1	-	-	38
Whooping Cough...	1	-	4	1	8	11	2	-	1	-	28
Measles ...	4	16	21	19	30	113	4	-	1	-	208
Dysentery ...	-	3	5	1	2	12	3	1	15	-	41
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Food Poisoning...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Chicken Pox ...	6	5	7	10	16	88	26	1	3	-	162
TOTALS....	12	24	38	31	60	251	41	3	28	-	488

TABLE showing the number of Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified in each Parish.

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Chicken Pox	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerp. Pyrexia	Pneumonia	TOTAL
Ashby-cum-Fenby	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Aylesby	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Barnoldby-le-Beck	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brigsley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Great Coates	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Habrough	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Hatcliffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Healing	1	10	2	6	4	1	-	-	-	24
Humberston	1	2	25	9	-	-	5	-	-	42
Immingham	11	1	63	2	135	1	-	-	-	213
Irby-on-Humber	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Laceby	5	-	20	2	2	1	-	-	-	30
Stallingborough	1	1	21	-	2	-	-	-	-	25
Waltham	12	13	58	20	18	-	1	-	1	123
Weelsby	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wold Newton	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	38	28	208	41	162	3	6	1	1	488

Patients admitted to Springfield Isolation Hospital:-

Bronchitis	3	Scarlet Fever	5
Pneumonia with congenital		Chicken Pox	4
heart.....	1	Pleural Effusion	1
Shigella Sonnei Dysentery..	1	Congestive Heart failure	1
Tetanus	1	Glandular Fever	1
Staphylococcus Diarrhoea ..	1	Pyogenic Lymphadenitis	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax ..	1	Carcinoma of Lung	2
Gastro-Enteritis	1	Infected Shingles	1
Tonsillitis with secondary		Impetigo Contagiosa	1
lymphadenitis...	1	Influenza	1

Total 28.

Sonne Dysentery:-

There was a large outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in this North Eastern area of Lincolnshire with over a thousand notifications in the first three months of 1959, of which our share was 35 cases.

This is a highly infectious disease, caused by an organism called Shigella Sonne. It produces diarrhoea with occasional vomiting and malaise. It is usually mild, though old people and children can have severe attacks. After about three days of illness, the diarrhoea clears up, the person feels well, but he may continue to excrete the dysentery germ for a few weeks, thus being a danger to others.

The disease is spread as follows:- A patient excretes these germs in his motions. He forgets to wash his hands after he has been to the toilet, and, therefore, now has the germs on his hands. He transfers them to the toilet seat, the toilet string, handle, door-knobs, pencils, toys, books, etc. These germs live on such objects for as long as seventeen days, waiting to be transferred to the hands and then to the mouth of the next victim. This is the usual method of spread.

If the patient is a food handler, the germs are transferred to the food, and a much wider distribution occurs, since, in food, germs multiply, and all people eating the food become ill.

During the hot weather, and in the presence of sunshine, the germs only live a few days outside the body. This, and the fact that people are not living so close together around the fire, etc., is why the disease does not occur during the summer months.

35 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the epidemic of the first three months of 1959. In addition to the notified cases, there were many more cases who did not attend their doctor, or come to the notice of the Public Health Department, and who were, therefore, not notified.

The majority of cases were in school children, and children under 5.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>No: of cases.</u>
0 to 5	9
6 to 10	11
11 to 15	3
Over 15	12

Two food handlers were close contacts of patients, and, as such, were unable to continue work on food premises, handling food. One food handler was temporarily transferred to other work by his firm.

In all, 61 faeces specimens were taken during these three months, and 86 visits were made by Public Health Inspectors during this time in tracing and follow up contacts and patients.

On these visits, instructions were given to prevent the spread of the disease, and an explanatory leaflet prepared by the Department, together with a special disinfectant for use in hand washing and toilet cleaning, was left at each house.

I circularised all Head Teachers early in February, asking them to exclude from school all children with diarrhoea, and to notify me, so that I could ensure that children did not return to school in an infectious state. The schools were asked to stress the importance of hand-washing, and to wash toilet seats regularly, as well as toilet handles and toilet door knobs, with hot soapy water and disinfectant.

The energetic way in which this epidemic was tackled by the Public Health Staff, and the excellent co-operation from schools, resulted in our epidemic declining at a much faster rate than in other areas.

TUBERCULOSIS:-

During the year, 7 new cases were added to the Tuberculosis Register, and 7 cases were transferred into the area. 8 cases were written off the Register as having transferred to other areas, or having been lost sight of, or died. 9 cases were written off as having recovered, leaving 87 cases on the Register at the end of 1959.

Notifications and Deaths during 1959:-

<u>NEW CASES.</u>				<u>DEATHS.</u>			
<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
(3	1	-	3)	(1	-	-	-)
7 cases				1 death.			

VENEREAL DISEASES:-

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease are available at the Special Treatment Centre, 38 Queen Street, Grimsby.

I am indebted to Dr. Orchard for the following information relating to the number of cases from the Rural District who attended the Centre during 1959:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Early Syphilis	-	-	-
Late Syphilis	1	1	2
Congenital Syphilis	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	3	-	3
Non Venereal	12	4	16
	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>21</u>

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES - VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATION:-

Diphtheria Immunisation:-

Immunisation of the child population was continued throughout the year. The prophylactic used was Formal Toxoid (F.T) with 4 weeks interval between doses. During the year, a total of 43 children received initial immunisation, 11 of them being under the age of 5 years, and 32 between 5 and 14 years. In addition, 277 children received re-inforcing injections.

In addition, combined immunisations were given as under:-

Immunisation against	Under 1 yr.	Years.						Total
		1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus	140	48	7	4	4	5	-	208
Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	8	-	1	1	7	-	18
Whooping Cough	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough/Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vaccination against Smallpox:-

128 Primary Vaccinations and 15 re-vaccinations were carried out during the year.

Vaccination against Tetanus:-

28 Primary Vaccinations and 1 booster vaccination were carried out during the year.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for providing this information.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:-

This has been a very busy year. No new groups had been added to the present age groups who can have vaccination, but we have spent much time and energy in persuading the present groups to register, and in carrying out their vaccinations, and carrying out third vaccinations.

In January, February and March, I carried out publicity campaigns in local factories and schools, and then carried out vaccinations in the factories during their working hours.

Response in local factories on the Humber Bank was very good, and I am very grateful for the ready co-operation of the personnel of Medical and Nursing Staffs.

In April, having sixty people who required vaccination in an evening, we organised our first evening session, and advertised this as an open session in the local Press. Due, however, to the publicity which surrounded the death of Geoff Hall, we got a response which exceeded all our expectations, and did nine hundred people before the vaccine ran out. Another two hundred people signed registration cards after this that night. It took three more large evening sessions in May to satisfy the demand. Vaccination then continued steadily throughout the year, and by November, all people whose third injection was due had received them.

In addition, after the Polio Publicity Campaign Week, 9th to 14th November, the following two weeks were used to carry out vaccinations which resulted from this campaign. Sessions were organised at the larger Parishes throughout the area.

Number of Sessions devoted to Polio Vaccinations:-

(a)	Evening Sessions	10
(b)	Factories	18

In addition to these sessions held specially for poliomyelitis vaccination in the Rural District, many vaccinations were given to pre-school children and expectant mothers at the Child Welfare Clinics and to special sessions held at school for school children.

Many Rural District residents also attended the Clinic at Cleethorpes for polio vaccinations.

I should like to pay tribute to my polio team who have worked long and hard throughout the year.

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:-

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to present to you my report on the sanitary conditions in the District in 1959.

The year has shown a steady, if unspectacular, advance in all aspects of the Department's work. More dustbins were emptied, more cesspools cleansed, and more people were moved from unsatisfactory housing conditions into modern, labour-saving houses. Foodshops showed a general improvement, and this must have been appreciated by all housewives.

I should like to express my appreciation of the co-operation received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and to thank all members of my staff for the year's work; also to all outside workers of my Department, who have carried out their jobs efficiently. I would especially mention those who have carried out the scavenging services on Humberston Fitties, but I must draw attention to the increasing burden on these services by the continual expansion of this seasonal holiday area.

Yours faithfully,

C.C. WATSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA:-

WATER SUPPLY:-

This is (i) by constant supply from the North East Lincolnshire Water Board's undertaking, and is satisfactory in quality and quantity. Samples are taken monthly by the Water Board, and the results supplied to the Medical Officer of Health; and (ii) by deep bore wells in other cases not on the public supply.

In addition to the routine samples taken by the Water Board, 10 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors from wells and bores, and 3 samples from the public supply. It was found necessary to close one bore as polluted during the year.

At the end of 1959, some 85% of the houses in the Rural District were on the public supply, including the parishes of Habrough, Immingham, Stallingborough, Healing, Great Coates, Aylesby, Irby, Laceby, Beelsby, Hatcliffe, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Waltham, Humberston, Brigsley, Ashby-cum-Fenby, Bradley, Ravendale and Wold Newton.

SEWERAGE:-

This year saw the official opening of the Laceby Sewerage Works by the Chairman of the Council. As a result of this sewerage scheme, 369 premises were connected to the sewer, and 212 pail closets were converted to water closets.

In addition, work commenced on the new sewerage schemes at New Waltham and parts of Humberston. Completion of these sewers will mean a considerable lightening of the demands on the cesspool emptying service.

DRAINAGE:-

Constant and close attention is given to all existing drainage systems, and, as a result, 18 systems were exposed and tested, and a further 201 systems cleared from obstruction.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:-

There are 5 Offensive Trades premises within the District, 4 of which are connected with the Fishing Industry. By the very nature of their products, these premises call for frequent inspection, and 48 visits were paid to the plants during the year. All premises are controlled by Offensive Trades Byelaws which are in force in the Rural District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1948:-

The following statutory tables set out inspections of factories during the year:-

Premises.	No: on Register.	Number of		Prosecutions
		Inspections.	Notices	
Factories in which S.1,2,3,4,6 are enforced by Local Authy.	1	4	-	-
Factories not included above in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority.	57	261	-	-
Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	21	28	-	-
TOTALS	79	293	-	-

NOTE:- Sections 1 to 6 of the Act govern the standards of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and floor drainage in factories, whilst Section 7 concerns the provision and maintenance of adequate sanitary accommodation.

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No: of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			to HM. Inspr.	By HM Inspr.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORKERS:-

There are no local factories who employ outworkers, nor are there any outworkers employed by factories in other areas.

SCAVENGING SERVICES:-

Refuse Collection:- The refuse collection service again operated reasonably well during the year, although at times under strain. The collection of refuse from Humberston Fitties and the Holiday Camps was carried out outside normal working hours for the second year, and this prevented undue delays in the normal collection, which was maintained at 14-15 day intervals.

The continued expansion of house building in the Rural District presented its own problems, and as there is every indication of still more development, two difficulties will arise. Firstly, the increasing number of premises will stretch the existing organisation to its limits, and secondly, the rapid urbanisation of some of the larger parishes will render a 14-15 day collection inadequate.

Towards the end of the year, proposals were made to the Public Health Committee for the provision of additional labour and vehicles to overcome next year's difficulties.

In common with most other authorities, trouble was experienced at the Council's refuse tips, as a result of the hot, dry summer weather. In particular, the tip at Laceby was the subject of frequent complaints of flies, wasps, crickets and smells, and, in fact, the tip caught fire and burned through most of the year, despite the attention of the Fire Service, and the employment of a bulldozer for covering purposes. Every effort was made to keep the complaints at a minimum, and proposals were made for the provision of more labour and equipment during 1960.

Nightsoil Collection:- This service continues to work efficiently and regularly, with a total absence of complaints. All parishes received a weekly visit. With the provision of the sewer at Laceby, and the conversion of 212 pail closets to water closets, some of the outlying parishes (previously served during daylight) were included in the night-time service, with the result that only 3 hours daytime working per week is now necessary.

The Humberston Fitties and Holiday Camps were included in the regular service during the Summer season, these, in fact, being served three times a week for most of the season.

Cesspool Emptying:- During the year, this service was again in constant demand. Although the absence of rainfall in the summer meant that sumps did not fill so quickly, the hot weather caused more nuisance from smell, and, in addition, constant attention was required at the tanks at Humberston Fitties. Again, the reduction in the daytime nightsoil collection allowed one vehicle more time for cesspool emptying, and, as a result, the number of cesspools emptied again showed an increase, viz:-

1955	-	1,477	cesspools emptied.
1956	-	1,915	" "
1957	-	2,291	" "
1958	-	3,140	" "
1959	-	3,248	" "

HOUSING:-

272 dwelling houses were inspected for defects under Public Health and Housing Acts. 44 of these houses were rendered fit following informal action by the Council's officers, whilst 6 were rendered fit after the service of Statutory notices.

Slum Clearance:- Steady progress was maintained on the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. 2 Clearance Areas, covering 14 houses were declared during the year. 7 families were rehoused from these and previous Clearance Areas, and 33 dwellings were demolished.

In addition, 5 families were rehoused from Individual Unfit Houses, 15 such houses being demolished, and 5 closed.

New Houses erected during 1959:-

A total of 281 new houses were erected during the year, 10 by the Council, and 271 by private owners.

NUISANCES:-

A total of 320 statutory nuisances was abated, 312 of them as a result of informal action by the Public Health Inspectors. 17 notices were referred to the Council for the service of Statutory notices, but in 9 cases, it was not found necessary to serve the notices. The following summary gives some details of the nuisances abated:-

	<u>After Informal</u>	<u>After Statutory</u>
	<u>Action.</u>	<u>Notice.</u>
Refuse	2	-
Drainage	231	1
Foul Ditches, etc. ...	3	-
Other Nuisances ...	76	7

RODENT CONTROL:-

The Rodent Operator was kept fully employed during 1959. The service of the Council's rodent operator is available to private householders, Council properties, agricultural and business premises, the two latter being on a chargeable basis. 11 of the Council's stores, depots and tips, sewers at Healing, Laceby and Waltham, 658 dwelling-houses, 80 farms and 7 business premises were treated with excellent results. In addition, some 2,500 premises were surveyed for rat infestation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

Periodic inspections have been maintained in connection with food hygiene measures in the various food premises within the district, 849 visits being made during the year. These premises, broadly speaking, can be categorised as follows:-

Bakehouses	2	Butchers	10
Cafes, snack bars... ..	5	Confectioners	9
Fish Friers... ..	7	Fish Retailers	5
Greengrocers	3	Grocers, etc	63
Stalls	5		

The following premises are registered by the Council, and have been kept under constant surveillance:-

	<u>No: of Premises.</u>	<u>No: of Inspections.</u>
Ice-cream Manufacturers	2	6
Ice-cream Retailers	50	159
Meat Preparers	20	219
Milk Retailers	61	48

During the course of routine inspection, 7 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found, but all were satisfactory dealt with by informal action.

Meat and Other Foods:-

Slaughtering continued during the year at the two private slaughterhouses at present operating in the District. The animals slaughtered were, in almost all cases, free from serious disease, and it is again pleasing to note the remarkably low incidence of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

The following table sets out the number of animals killed and inspected, together with the condemnations made during the year.

	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	233	3	-	613	281
Number Inspected	233	3	-	613	281
<u>TUBERCULOSIS:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcasses condemned	8	1	-	-	-
% of the number inspected which were affected with Tuberculosis	3.43	33.33	-	-	0.36
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:-</u> NIL	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ALL OTHER DISEASES:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	32	-	-	3	3
% inspected which were affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	13.77	-	-	0.49	1.07

Articles of Other Food Condemned:-

The following table sets out details of food, other than carcase meat condemned during 1959. These items were disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tips. The carcase meat condemned is collected and processed by a local firm of animal fodder manufacturers.

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Frozen Beef	-	1	1	27
Frozen Mutton.....	-	-	1	23
Sausage	-	-	1	12
Rice	-	-	2	4
Raisins	-	-	1	2
Tinned Meat	-	-	3	13
Tinned Fruit	-	-	-	1
	-	3	3	26

Most of the above were items of ships' stores.

---oOo---

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1959.

PORT OF IMMINGHAM (including Killingholme Jetties and
White Booth Roads, River Humber)

SECTION I - STAFF:-

Table 'A'

Name of Officer.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications	Any other Appointment.
Dr. George Cust	Port Medical Officer of Health.	6.10.58	M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health, Cleethorpes M.B. & Grimsby R.D.
Dr. S. Bedford	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	15.12.41	L.R.C.P. & S.	General Medical Practitioner.
Dr. G.R. Gates	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	23.2.59	M.B., Ch.B.	General Medical Practitioner.
C.C. Watson	Chief Public Health Inspector.	28.7.52	Cert RSH. Cert.M&F Inspn.	Chief Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager, Grimsby R.D.C.
Edw. McNeil.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.	28.7.52	Cert RSH. Cert.M&F Inspn.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Grimsby R.D.C.
E.H. Barnett	Additional Public Health Inspector.	4.6.56	Cert RSH.	Additional Public Health Inspector, Grimsby R.D.C.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:- Grimsby R.D.C. Offices,
Deansgate, GRIMSBY, Lincs.
Telephone:- Grimsby 5371/2.

SECTION II- AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING 1959:-

Table 'B'

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected.		No: of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By MOH.	By PHIs	
Foreign Ports	344	889,009	17	344	4
Coastwise	1,282	1,611,274	3	1,282	1
TOTALS	1,626	2,500,283	20	1,626	5

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR:-

Table 'C'

Passenger Traffic	(Number of Passengers INWARDS 297 (Number of Passengers OUTWARDS 154
Cargo Traffic	(Principal IMPORTS:- Iron Ore, Timber, Pit Props, Grain, Sulphur, Ilmenite Sand, (Phosphate Rock, Fuel Oil, (Petroleum. (Principal EXPORTS:- Coal, Coke, Creosote, Paper, Steel, Building & Roadmaking (Materials, Petroleum, Chemicals (Fertilisers.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive:-	Ports in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Baltic Ports, Germany, India, Holland, Canada, U.S.A., South America.

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC:-

N I L.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY:-

- (1) Source of Supply:-
 - (a) the district 2 deep bores
 - (b) shipping Piped to all quays.
- (2) Samples of drinking water taken from hydrants, taps, ships tanks etc., for examination.
- (3) Precautions taken against contamination - Regular inspection and washing out of hose before use.
- (4) Number of Water Boats and their sanitary condition:- Two tugs with special fresh drinking water tanks - tanks cleansed and lime-washed every 6 months.

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952:-

- (1) List of Infected Areas:- This list is received weekly direct from the World Health Organisation. Copies of the infectious areas list are supplied to the personnel of H.M. Customs.
- (2) Radio Messages:
 - (a) Transmitting ... There are no facilities at the Port for sending messages.
 - (b) Receiving ... Messages received via H.M. Customs and Humber Radio.
- (3) Notifications otherwise than by radio ... Statutory codes of flags and lights signals, oral messages when ship approaches Jetties.

- (4) Mooring Stations (a) Buoys in centre of Dock; (b) River Humber
- (5) Arrangements for (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases other than smallpox - Springfield Isolation Hospital, Grimsby.
- (b) Contacts of infectious disease kept under surveillance by the medical staff whilst in Port.
- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships carried on under the supervision of Port Health Inspector. Disinfection of clothing and other articles would be carried out at Springfield Isolation Hospital, Grimsby.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX:-

- (1) Smallpox cases sent to Smallpox Isolation Hospital, Laceby (40 beds)
- (2) Grimsby County Borough provide special smallpox ambulance for the transport of all cases to hospital. All ambulance crews are vaccinated every 2 years.
- (3) Smallpox Consultant:- Dr. J. Glen, Springfield Isolation Hospital, Grimsby.
- (4) Laboratory Diagnosis:- Pathological Laboratory, Grimsby General Hospital and Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASES:-

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease are available at the Special Treatment Centre, 38 Queen Street, Grimsby.

Cases are referred there, and cards with printed instructions regarding these facilities are left on board ship by the Public Health Inspector during his visit.

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER DISEASES ON SHIPS:-

Table 'D'

Category.	Disease.	No: of cases during 1959.		No: of Ships concerned
		Passengers.	Crew.	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Food Poisoning	-	2	1
	Chicken Pox	-	2	2
	Pulm. Tuberculosis	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Paratyphoid	1	-	1
Cases landed from other ships	NIL	-	-	-

SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS:-

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED of PLAGUE:-

No such cases were discovered during the year. In the event of such an occurrence, the following measures would be adopted:-

The vessel would be directed to designated mooring station for special medical examination of passengers and crew, and necessary disinfection of persons, clothing, bedding and accommodation, etc., carried out. If plague-infected rats were found or suspected, the vessel would be boomed off, and thoroughly fumigated with H.C.N. During discharge of cargo, special watch would be kept for rats. Moorings and gangways would also receive special attention.

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS:-

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodents:-

(a) In ships in the Port:- Routine inspection of all compartments, including holds, bunkers, etc.

(b) On Quays, wharves, warehouses and in the vicinity of the Port:-

Regular inspection of all quays, wharves, warehouses ; prompt disposal of all refuse, elimination of rat harbourages.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents have been made with the Pathological Department, Grimsby General Hospital.

(3) Arrangements for de-ratting of ships are made as and when necessary with commercial contractors, viz., Associated Fumigators, 112, Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16., Deodor-X Hygiene Services, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire., The London Fumigation Co. Ltd., Marlowe House, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3., and Riverside Fumigators, Hull. Methods used include fumigation with H.C.N., Liquid or Zyklon B., also S.O.2.

(4) Progress in rat-proofing of ships - instructions and guidance to Masters or Officers in charge, wiring of store-rooms, gratings, etc. sheet metal tinning of bulkheads, beam openings, etc. Collaboration with Dock Authorities.

Table 'E' - Rodents Destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports:-

<u>Category.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Black Rats	-
Brown Rats	3
Species not known	-
Sent for examination ...	3
Infested with Plague ...	-

Table 'F' - Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from Foreign Ports.

No: of Deratting Certificates Issued					No: of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued.
H.C.N.	Other Fumigant.	After Poison.	After Trapping.	Total		
-	-	-	-	-	60	60

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES:-

Table 'G' - Inspections and Notices:-

Nature and Number of Inspections				Notices Served.		Result of Service of Notices.
				Statutory.	Other.	
Dirt and Vermin ...	...	214	-	-	82	82 remedied
Structural Defect ...	...	6	-	-	2	2 remedied
Constructional Defect ...	...	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	...	220	-	-	84	84 remedied

SECTION XIV - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948:-

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of this Authority.

SECTION XV - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS:-

- (1) Medical Inspectors holding Warrants:- Dr. George Cust.
Dr. S. Bedford.
- (2) Additional Port Health Inspector:- E.H. Barnett.
- (3) Organisation:- Public Health Inspector telephones Medical Inspector when required.
- (4) 64 aliens arrived at the Port in 27 vessels.
- (5) Accommodation for medical examination is satisfactory.

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS:-

Persons dying on board ship from infectious diseases are removed to mortuary at Grimsby General Hospital, and arrangements made for interment locally.

---oOo---

GEORGE CUST.

Port Medical Officer of Health.



